

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Cambria county are requested to convene in their respective election districts on Saturday, 31st day of August, instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent their districts in a Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, next, at one o'clock, p. m., to nominate a Republican County Ticket.

THOMAS DAVIS, Chairman Republican Co. Com.

The Canvass.

The pending canvass already gives signs of being conducted with more than ordinary vigor, in consequence, no doubt, of the vast importance at the present time of the opinions on various national and constitutional questions of the person whom the people must soon elevate to the highest judicial office in their gift. The issue between the contending parties is not one relating to the personal qualities of the respective candidates, for both are men of unimpeached morality and ability. Yet the private opinions of the two nominees on questions of law or of constitutional power are no less proper subjects for discussion than the conflicting platforms on which they stand. Both the candidates are men of extended legal experience, both ought to be supposed to have well settled views on the important questions that from time to time have been discussed among the people regarding the relation of each State to the United States, and of the powers of the State as such, and of the national government, for both have expressed their convictions on these momentous questions either in express words or by their continued action in unison with parties whose teachings have been long before the country. Though their views may be as wide apart as the poles, both may be conscientious in holding them, and ought to be so considered. Whatever may be the view entertained by either candidate on any question that may be adjudicated before him, his decision, if he is honest, will be in accordance with it, unless it so happen that additional research may force him to a different conviction. When such differences plainly exist among men of learning, ability and honor, when they must affect in no slight degree the character and welfare of the State or of the nation, why should not the people of the State or of the nation solemnly declare to which view they will adhere? Why should they not be appealed to in order that they may so declare on the merits of the question? Such an appeal is not of the character of demagogism. It is not an appeal to passion, but to the good sense and the reason of the people. If it is said that such a course is calculated to make demagogues of judges, by offering them inducements to shape their views to suit the majority, the fault lies not in appealing to the people, nor to the system that makes the judiciary elective, but to the moral weakness of human nature. If the people are not made the arbiters of last resort, then the construction of laws and constitutions and the character and stability of the State and the nation shall be determined by three or four men, while the people are as silent as the subjects of an autocrat. Worse, still, a crafty or ambitious man by choosing to dissemble in a time like this might have it in his power to do more mischief than any one generation could undo. If it is made wrong to appeal thus to the people, possibly the temptation to demagogism may be removed, but so long as men continue to differ, it can do nothing more than to remove the contest from before the people to the rear of a curtain.

Such personalities (not being anything else than shameless forgeries) as were recently circulated by the Democratic press of this State, purporting to be taken from the *Salem, Mass., Journal*, and in which the nomination of Judge Williams was claimed to be a concession of superiority by "the stolid Dutch element of Pennsylvania" to the "Yankees," are fit to come only from the lowest and vilest stuff out of which the Democratic party ever made up a majority. On the other hand, the decisions of either of the candidates on questions of national or State policy, or his expressed views on such questions, are the very points that should be clearly and calmly brought before the people. Judge Sharswood has officially declared the legal inability of the national government to issue greenbacks, or to make paper money a legal tender. Shall the people be purposely kept in ignorance of a decision that would open the way for repudiation of the national debt, and for bringing financial ruin upon the country? Ought they thus to be kept in ignorance, at a time when the author of this decision is asking the people to make him their

Supreme Judge? He has banqueted and been a party actor with Democrats who held a State to be superior to the United States, and has endorsed their views, and has never professed to change them. Shall the people not know it?

A Mad Critic.

To be endowed with more than ordinary genius, is owing entirely to the favor of nature, and is the first requisite to distinction. The second requisite is opportunity. For this, some characters are willing to wait; others go in search of it. Then, again, there is considerable difference in the kind of opportunity desired. There is a certain genius which, out of modesty, perhaps, seems to shrink back upon itself and startle, not at destruction, but at its own development. It is never revealed except when some opportune occasion offers. Previous to that time, it is full of protestations that it shouldn't, wouldn't and couldn't show its face. It has a sort of consciousness that, although it is what men call genius, it is genius in a depraved state. Like all genius, it has its weak side. Its resolutions not to show itself are on a par with a resolution of a carrion bird not to feed on carcases. With this sort of genius, our neighbor, the *Freeman*, appears to be abundantly blessed or cursed. "We deprecate vindictive personalities," quoth our neighbor at one time. But an opportunity came, then another, and another, and the strength of our neighbor gave way, and out there came a long string of "deprecatory" personalities, the occasion being the necessity of saying something against radicals or radicalism, or somebody or something else. Witness the sayings about John Covode, Thaddeus Stevens and others. At another time, one word, one little word, found its way into these columns, in a sense foreign to its meaning; but it was enough for the *Freeman*, which thereupon displayed its critical powers at our expense. But perhaps our neighbor at that time was still a "monomaniac." So, at later periods, he was still apparently afflicted with his confessed "monomania." Finally, he blunders into telling his readers how the nations view Jeff. Davis' case in the same light as Maximilian's, and that their view of the latter is, that it was an "unmitigated brutality." Some time since, our neighbor displayed his logic by announcing, in fact, that as all verdicts of acquittal read "not guilty," all acquitted persons are equally innocent; and now he has discovered how a brutality can be "mitigated." In a short time, we dare say, he will be advocating the "mitigation" of the death penalty, by hanging the criminal with a silken, instead of a hempen, rope. Why, neighbor, we, too, can say, "It would be strange indeed if inaccuracies in language did not occur in our columns." But, then, you should have thought of that several months ago.

The other week, our neighbor was terribly severe on what he called "billingsgate," and copied from a correspondent of *The Alleghanian*, a string of terms denigratory of Jeff. Davis, (who ever knew the *Freeman* to denounce Jeff. Davis?) and sought to become very witty over them. But swine are no surer to plunge into a pool, than the *Freeman* to deal in "vindicative personalities," foolish "criticisms," and its reprobated "billingsgate." Like Arful Dodger in securing "wipers," all it needs is the occasion. Give it the occasion, and it plunges into and will go to sleep and "dream" in what it would at another time, style very nasty. It can change from the critic's art to belaboring it, from reproaching billingsgate to indulging in it, from deprecating personalities to showing itself an adept in them, with all the ease of a contortionist. And why not? for what sheet should be better able to practise the art of "changing" than the *Freeman*? Or, of dreaming, either; and, forsooth, how many bright dreams have come to naught and proved themselves fool dreams, as the *Freeman* can testify?

An article, extensively published in Democratic papers, assuming to be copied from the *Salem, Mass., Journal*, in which the people of Pennsylvania are called the "stolid Dutch element of Pennsylvania," and which claimed that the nomination of Judge Williams was a recognition by this Dutch element of the superiority of New England intellect, is a forgery. There is no such paper as the *Salem Journal*, nor was any such article published in *Salem*. Another story that Horace Greeley had written a letter, bitterly denouncing Congress, published in many Democratic papers, is also a forgery. The editor of the *Greensburg Herald* having written to Mr. Greeley on the subject, the latter denies that he ever wrote any letter of the kind. Ex-Senator Harris also publishes a card, stating that the letter repudiating the reconstruction policy of Congress, published over his signature in the *New York Herald*, of last Saturday, is a forgery.

End of the Surratt Case.

The fifty-third day's proceedings in the Surratt case came to a close by the disagreement of the jury. The Associated Press dispatch gives the following particulars:

WASHINGTON, August 10.—At one o'clock the prisoner, Surratt, was brought into the court room. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the clerk called the court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to call the Jury down. By this time the court room was densely crowded. The Jury was brought in at six minutes past one, and the foreman stated they had been unable to agree.

The Judge then read the following letter:

To the Hon. George B. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court: The Jury in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs, and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the prolonged confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

[Signed by all the Jury.]

After some conversation, Judge Fisher ordered the discharge of the jury. During the entire retirement of the jury they remained as follows on the verdict: For conviction: Todd, Barr, Schneider and McLean—4. For acquittal: Davies, Berry, Ball, Beever, Alexander, Larsell, Gitting and Birch—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence of Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy he should have been convicted immediately upon their retiring to their room.

Judge Fisher then rose and read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the second day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the Presiding Justice was descending from the Bench, Joseph H. Bradley accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Bradley) a series of insults from the bench, from the commencement of the trial, and the Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he had entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him. No Court can administer justice or live, if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions, whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offense of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished as a contempt of Court. It is therefore ordered that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys practicing in this Court."

Mr. Bradley immediately arose and asked if Court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher—It has not, sir.

Mr. Bradley—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting, cried adjourn the Court.

The Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley—Well, then, I will say now—

Judge Fisher, rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Mr. Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher—"Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a crowd of people.

Immediately after leaving the court room Judge Fisher proceeded to the street, and entered the cars. He was followed closely by Bradley, who entered the car and stepping up to Judge Fisher handed him a note.

Judge Fisher took the note, and as he opened and began to read it, Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

It is understood the note was a challenge.

In Mr. Pierpont's extremely interesting speech in the Surratt trial, he tells a story which will interest the students of spiritual science. On the morning of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln there was a Cabinet meeting. The members of the Administration were joyous over the surrender of Lee. Mr. Lincoln expressed anxiety about Sherman, and when Grant assured him that Sherman was all right he replied by detailing a dream which he had had previous to Chancellorsville, Stone River, and other defeats. The recurrence of the dream led him to dread the recurrence of disaster. It came; but, instead of calamity to our armies, it was his own assassination. The supernatural warnings that came to Saul, and Pompey, and Caesar, seem to have also come to Lincoln. Truly, there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

Shield the Judiciary.

It is a cunning game of the little-minded Democracy to cry out that we are dragging the judiciary into the heat and dust of the political race-course. This plausible charge, so easy to make in general and high-sounding terms, is doing harm among superficial minds. It cannot be too promptly met, or too boldly and directly denied. In this campaign we are the party that has at heart the honor and purity of the bench. We are dragging the judiciary not into but out of politics, and we must make a vigorous and manly effort if we would be successful, and forever remove the courts of the country from its bustings and bar-rooms.

For years the Democracy have been prostituting the bench to political purposes. It commenced in the days of Roger B. Taney, when he shocked the moral sense of the land with his historic "Dred Scott" decision in the cause of pro-slavery politics. And ever since that unhappy time the history of the Democratic party has been a history of politico-judicial decisions. It was a Democratic Court of Pennsylvania which decided the Federal draft to be unconstitutional, and by that decision well-nigh wrecked the State forever, if not the Union. Democracy attempted at that time to accomplish through the court what it had failed to do by mobs, murders, and seditious threats. There were Democratic judges who attempted on more than one occasion to upset the currency of the country by judicial decisions on cases stated and feigned issues. They were Democratic lawyers—Black, Cowan, Walker, Sharkey—who tried to lock the wheels of government by manumises and injunctions, this spring, and for a moment threatened a legal insurrection almost as serious as the one which went down before Richmond. It was a Democratic lawyer—Attorney General Stanberry—who by an opinion vetoed the reconstruction act of Congress, and necessitated the July session.

All this looks like dragging the judiciary pretty deep in the mire. We, the Republican party, are going to drag it out. Just as we have dragged the country out of political jangling and substituted patriotism for politics are we now striving to rescue the courts. Calhounism, crushed on the battle-field, shall not rear its head in the court-room. That is the cry and creed of the Union party in 1867. We have a campaign before us as important as those of the Potomac or Tennessee ever were. It requires as much nerve and fearlessness as they did, and its results, if success crowns our banners, will be hardly less important.

It is our mission this fall to save the judiciary—to rest firm and secure in public confidence and respect and guard it from even suspicion. A few more decisions and opinions like those enumerated above will ruin it beyond hope. We must protect it. We are fighting for the ermine. We are defending the courts and the judges. We are the axis of the judiciary.

Position of Secretary Stanton.

The following brief but expressive correspondence passed between the President of the United States and the Secretary of War on the 5th inst:

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 5.—To Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War—SIR: Grave public considerations constrain me to request your resignation as Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

SECRETARY STANTON'S ANSWER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 6.—To his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR: Your note informing me that grave public considerations constrain you to request my resignation as Secretary of War has been received. In answer, I have to state that grave public considerations constrain me to continue in the office of Secretary of War until the next meeting of Congress.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The President on Monday, sent a communication to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, suspending him from the office of Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, &c., in his custody to Gen. U. S. Grant. The Secretary was at the same time informed that General Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War in the interim.

Shortly after noon Mr. Stanton sent a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, the Executive had any right, under the constitution and laws, to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General Commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, the Secretary concluded by saying he had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Gen. Grant, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War.

—What sort of talk is popular in Kentucky, may be inferred from the following card from Dr. Scott, of Centerville, in that State: "As I am informed through reliable sources that it is reported in this community that I was with the Federal army during the war, I wish to pin the lie to it by making a public denial through your paper; for I was not associated with that army in any capacity during the war, and defy any one to prove the contrary. I am only anxious to deny the reports because I know that they were promulgated by some malicious disposed person or persons with a view of prejudicing the public against me."

—One of the most notorious bandits in Italy is said to be Giuseppe Moricene, alias John Morrow, formerly a New York rowdy.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free by return mail, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co., New York. July 18, 1867-ly.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for Jury Commissioner at the approaching election. JOHN PORTER, Susquehanna Tp., Aug. 2, 1867.

WANTED—MONEY!

All persons who know themselves to be in debt to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be left for collection. V. S. BARKER, Ebensburg, August 8, 1867.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Petitions for Eating House Licenses have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, by the following persons, to be presented to the Judges of said Court on the first Monday of September next.

Adam Biershank, Johnstown borough 3rd Ward; Thomas Downs, Millville boro.; Jacob Fend, 4th Ward, Johnstown. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. Aug. 15, 1867.

THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Is the best time-piece that you can carry. They are now put in a variety of Cases, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 oz. in weight, having, in addition, ENGLIS' PATENT DUST-PROOF ARRANGEMENT.

These can be bought of T. T. ROBERTS, HIGH STREET, ENNEBESBURG, who is prepared to sell the American Watch with the above Patent Case, at very low figures. Call and see! Butler & McCarty, 131 N. 2d st., Philadelphia, General Agent for "Engles' Patent Dust-Proof Watch Cases." [aug-15]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the petition of Barbara Eastman for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony for specific performance of parcel contract made with John Campbell, late of Carrolltown borough, deceased.

And now, 10th July, 1867, petition read, and John A. Kennedy, Esq., appointed Commissioner, &c.

[L. S.] By the Court. Extract from the Record. In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof at the office of James C. Easley, Esq., in Carrolltown, on Friday, August 23d, 1867, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Com. aug-31]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to sale, at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1867, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, of which Francis Glosser, late of Chest township, died seized, viz: A message, being a mansion house and tract of land, situated in the township of Chest, in Cambria county, bounded by lands of Jacob Glosser, Peter Woodley, Jacob Leiden, Conrad Yeager, George Glosser, and others, containing about ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, with the appurtenances. The above property is well improved and in good condition. TERMS OF SALE:—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest; said payment to be secured by a lien upon the premises.

PAUL YAHNER, aug-14] Exr. of Francis Glosser, dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Al. Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of James Burk, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Ephraim Curran, Enos Ellis and others, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story log house and log barn, now in the occupancy of the said James Burk.

Also: A piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Jacob Weaver, John Knepper and others, containing four hundred acres, more or less, having thereon erected a plank house, now in the occupancy of James Short-hill and Elias Terbel, and a Portable Steam Saw Mill, now in the occupancy of the said James Burk.

Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., for use of Wm. F. McLaughlin, now for use of Jeremiah McLaughlin. JAMES MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, July 29, 1867-3t.

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE BY THE N. H. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, its Fair, held in Nashua, Sept. 30, 1866.

Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color, promotes the growth of the Hair, changes the roots, the original color, and cures itching humors, dandruff, and humors, prevents hair falling out, it is a superior Dressing, it contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article used throughout the world.

Barrett's Hair Restorative

Is sold by Druggists Generally. REES J. LLOYD, EBENSBURG, PA. May 30, 1867.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN"?

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICE AT THE EBENSBURG HARDWARE & FURNISHING STORE.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage, and state that twelve years, during which I have been in business in Ebensburg, Pa., now, owing to the extensive business I am doing, I take pleasure in informing the public that I have adopted the

Ready-Pay System!

by means of which there will be a great reduction in my profits. A continuance of your patronage will satisfy you that you are to your advantage to buy for cash instead of on credit.

My stock will consist in part as follows:

FOR THE BUILDER.
Door Locks, Cupboard Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws, Window Sp's, Shutter Hinges, Cast-iron, Window Glass, Putty, &c.

FOR THE CARPENTER.
Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Bits, Hatchets, Squares, Compasses, Pockt Rules, Try Squares, Planes, Jack, Smoothing, and For Planes, Panel Planes, Beading, Sash, Raising, &c. Match Planes, Hollow and Rounds, Gauges, Oil Stones, Saw Sets, Screw Drivers, Screws, Cross-cut, Panel, Rip, and Back Saws, Chalk and Chalk Line.

FOR THE BLACKSMITH.
Anvils, Bellows, Buttrisses, Pincers, Vices, Screw Plates, Shoe Hammers, Wrenches, Hand Hammers, Rasps, Files, Riveting Hammers, Horse Nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Cast Steel Shoe Irons, Moulds, &c.

FOR THE SHOEMAKER.
Shoe Lasts, Shank Irons, Crimping Boards and Irons, Peg Cutters, Knives, Awls, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Rubbers, and Bead in general.

FOR THE SADDLER.
Draw Gauges, Pincers, Awls, Round Knives, Rounding Iron, Chandelers, Iron and Wood Hammers, Edge Tools, Hames, Patches, Hammers, Pad Trees, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Trace Hooks, Snaps, Halters, Bolts, Ornaments, Whips, Saddles, Stirrups, Tacks, Rein Web, Girthing, &c.

FOR THE CABINET MAKER & PAINTER.
Bench Tools, Table Hinges, Screw Castors, Bedstead Fasteners, Draw Locks, Knobs, Coffee Trunnings, descriptions, Gold Leaf, Brasses, Sash, and Varnish Brushes, Oil, Varnishes, Turpentine, Colored Paints, dry and ground in oil.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN.
Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Hunters' Knives, Caps, Powder, Shot, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER.
Plows, Points, Shovels, Scythes and Scathes, Hoes, Spades, Sheep Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Hames, Whips, But, Traces, Breast-ter, Tongue, Fifth a Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steadyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.
Flour, Tea, Coffee, Cloves, Mace, Sugar, Molasses, Nutmegs, Allspice, Hominy, Crackers, Pepper, Dried Peaches, Baking a Wash, Rice, Cinnamon, Family Dye, Fish, Salt, Mustard, Cakes, Alum, Indigo, Canned, Light, Candles, Blue Violin, Coffee Mills, Solution of Tin, Smoothing Irons, Clothes Wringer, Wash Boards, Washing Machine, Clothes Pins, Tubs, Bed Covers, Trunks and Trunks, Baskets, Buckets, Table Cutlery, Brass Kettles, Coal Buckets, Tinned Kettles, Shovels and Pails, Enamelled Kettles, Butter Prints, Stair Rods, Butter Ladles, Japanned Ware, Store, Scrap and Dusting Brush, Glassware, White-wash and Sweeping Brushes, Wooden Ware, Willow Ware, Carbon Oil Lamps, Razors, Scissors, &c.

OILS.
Lubricating, Carbon, Linseed, Fish, Neat's Foot, Sweet.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
Cooking, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, the best manufactures; Tin and Sheet Ware of every variety, of my own manufacture; Gum and Hemp Packing; Valises; Drugs, Weavers' Reeds, Traces, low Augers, Board Measuring Sticks, Stones and Rollers, Patent Moulds, and Measuring Faucets, &c., &c.

Odd Stove Plates, Grates, and always on hand to suit Stoves sold by me. Well and Cistern Pumps and other manufacturers' prices.

Spouting made, painted, and put up at rates.

Don't Ask for Credit!
But remember the place to buy save 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. defy competition in Western Penna. GEORGE HENTZLER, feb21]